The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1871. NO. 354.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Facts in the Wharton Poisoning Cases.

GEN. PLEASONTON TO RESIGN.

Assault on a Member of the Sub-Ku-Klux Committee at Yorkville, S. C.

A RAILROAD SUIT COMPROMISED.

Hon. Francis Packenham in Charge of the British Legation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A letter was received here, to-day, from the widow of the Mr. Wharton, who, with his daughter, died under circumstances of such alarm, while on a visit from their home in the city to Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, lately reported that for the remaining thousand dollars of life insurance money that, at the time of the death of these persons, and ever since, she has firmly believed that both her husband and daughter had been the victims of the most fiendish poisoning. The reason assigned for this alleged murder was that Mrs. Wharton owed her husband $4,000.

THE FIRE AT THE ARSENAL.

The loss by the late fire at the Arsenal, here, has at last been estimated by the officers in charge at $40,000. The Ordnance Bureau, though it is impossible to fix a money value to the important records destroyed there, thoroughly regrets the destruction of arms of the principle forms of service. The fire is still believed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

ARRIVAL OF GENERALS.

A large part of the work of the officers connected with the Naval Observatory here in observing the last eclipse of the sun from Sicily and Gibraltar is now in the hands of the printers.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

Judge Wylie, of the District Court, to-day granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works from proceeding under the ordinance passed on Saturday last to fund the floating debt of the District.

PERMISSION TO RESIGN.

There has been a petition circulating about the city for some days past, asking that Commissioner Pleasonton will be allowed to resign, and thus settle his controversy with Secretary Boutwell.

THE SUB-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Francis Packenham, Chairman of the Committee of the Ku-Klux Committee, left here on Friday last, for Yorkville, S. C., and it was supposed that it is discontinue its examinations for a few days, and to take a vacation till the full examinations before the Committee.

THE PASSING OF MONEY.

Authority given him to issue bonds as in the case by which the President purchased the Alabama claims, and to sell the same for gold, and thus raise the money. It may be difficult to find a purchaser for so large a sum at the present time, former proposals having been defeated by the high rates of interest demanded.

THE SUBSIDY INVESTIGATION.

J. B. Conway, of Albany, N. Y., was examined to-day, by the Ku Klux Committee, and he testified, in substance, that the honor of no one connected with the Credit Mobilier was involved in the matter, or to any part of the transaction. He was inquired as to whether any of the leading men in the country, or to be met, in the Western Circuit, as well as a portion of those in the Northern Circuit, and, in reply to interrogation, he stated that he believed he was personally acquainted with the leading men, and in more prime was committed now than before he left his residence in 1868. Five months after Mr. Wharton died, they had been some resolutions of law by magistrate, per the Governor of Maryland, and the Governor of Virginia for living to adultery and fornication. Mr. Wharton, in his letter, stated that he was the present opinion in the community that the people were not in favor of the law, and that he had been twice elected to Congress from that district, and that he was a leading Democrat

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CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1871.

ENGLISH LAND TENURE.

The question of land tenure in England is rapidly becoming a matter of vital importance. The gradual absorption of the land by a few owners, the annual withdrawal of it from agricultural and other productive purposes, and the ever-narrowing and relacking area held and occupied by the people, are matters which are pressing themselves upon British statesmen, and which in a short time will demand the most serious attention. Sir Henry Maine, one of the ablest British writers of the present day, whose previous productions have received public attention, and have become authority, has recently issued a book called "Village Communities." The book gives the history of land tenures in England, showing that the titles by which lands are possessed in England at this time do not begin with the feudal rights nor royal grants. It appears that, anterior to all these, every village in England was a community, and the land was held in common by the inhabitants. That was the original title. The land was subsequently apportioned among the people of the community, or it was seized forcibly by the feudal chiefs, who deprived the community of it, and held it in compensation for the services of the people. From this it follows that the land of England was common property once, and that the commonalty have been deprived of it illegally and by force, and hence the book starts the popular suggestion that, as a measure of justice, the lands may be restored to the people again. In the work it is shown that in many cases the village retained its rights over the pasture and arable lands held in "common," and sometimes to other lands remote from the village, being forests, meadows, or pasture lands. From these, owned in common, the members of the community obtained their firewood; to them sent their animals for pasture, and often cultivated gardens in them. One after another these lands have been taken away from the public, and are all now held by some special title. The once, and even to a late date extensive, "commons" have been generally enclosed and deeded to the public. A memorial statement states that over 7,000,000 acres have been taken from the public use, and now enclosed as private parks of the rich since the year 1760.

Mr. Maine traces the same principle of community of land, among all the European peoples prior to the feudal system. He examines the Germanic tribes, is particularly at Massachusetts, and he might have added, that, even to this day, there are several cases where land is held by that tenure in Illinois. This exposure of the gradual and now general extinction, by fraud, of the ancient land tenures of England is remarkably timely, and is of great assistance to the Land Reformers of that country. Prior to the last general election a redistribution of the land, and they expect thereby to lessen the power of the aristocracy and reduce pauperism. Connected with this redistribution, the repeal of all laws of primogeniture and entail are necessarily a part of land reform. The plan is either to limit the size of arable land now held by individuals above a certain number of acres shall be valued; that the owner shall receive therefor from the government a certain allowance or annuity upon the capitalized value of the same. That this land shall be leased or rented to whoso would be called to this country. Prior to the Revolution large quantities, at an annual rental equal to the aggregate to the interest on the purchase money, and to the ultimate extinction of the latter. The tenure in Ireland is somewhat different. All those lands obtained by the Crown by the right of conquest, and granted to particular favorites, or, of course, private property; but all other lands originally held by the people should be treated as in England.

The repeal of the laws of primogeniture and entail would probably, in time, break up whatever degree of land monopoly here is in England; but in England it is different, and it will require some more radical measure than there is a redistribution and a limitation to be held by such person, to remedy the actual evil, to which pauperism is to be so directly referred. This work of Mr. Maine, though not written in aid of the proposed land reform, furnishes, perhaps, to the popular mind the most powerful arguments to sustain the application of the doctrine that land is the inheritance of the people at large, and, therefore, differs from all other kinds of property.

WESTERN COLLEGES.

We are not often sent to Kentucky for models, unless for the brewing of whiskeys, the curing of tobacco, or the breeding of race horses. There is one other lesson, however, which Illinois may learn of her Southern neighbor, and that is to consolidate the schools which we are accustomed to refer to as "colleges." Kentucky, which, for obvious reasons, is not often to sell our colleges. Kentucky has had for her principal colleges the old Transylvania University, at Lexington, and the Kentucky University, the latter at Harrodsburgh; and neither of them were well enough endowed to make a respectable showing as a college of literature much less a university. The two have, however, been consolidated and moved to Lexington, where the new institution has secured as a site the homestead of Henry Clay, with adjacent land amounting to 433 acres. The name Kentucky University is retained, and the endowment, now amounting to $250,000, gives hope that, with judicious management of the funds, the name of the university will become so favorably known as to be a valuable guarantee upon the diplomas of future graduates. There are already 100 students in the five different colleges of Law, Arts, Theology, Commerce and Manufactures, and Agriculture; and the friends of the institution and of education generally are quite hopeful over the present situation of affairs.

There in Illinois we have about forty colleges, each as they are—or are to be—to correct our disrespectful reference to them as colleges merely, for the most of them are "universities" by name, and must, of course, be dignified by that title; though, to tell the truth, the grade of many of them is hardly up to that of a respectable high school in Massachusetts. The causes is, lack of endowment and consequent lack of teaching machinery, such as good professors, lecturers, and apparatus. The primal cause of this evil is too great ambition of effort. The public spirited persons and communities that have attempted to do anything in behalf of education have trusted to their own weak little individual sticks, instead of tying them all together in a strong bundle. They have each marched out single-handed against the forces of ignorance and have generally had the mind of carrying their ranks and making a united charge which would be sure to sweep all before it. The result is, the little sticks are all broken; the single-handed warriors are all vanquished in detail. One only of our Illinois "universities" has accumulated, by dint of a particular kind of economy, an endowment sufficient to keep half a dozen professors at work; but those are by no means as numerous or so well paid as they should be to secure the respectability of the institution, which is as yet only a mere hint of what a college ought to be. Consolidation is undoubtedly the only solution of the question which the most of these poverty-stricken institutions are now asking themselves—"What shall we do to be saved?"

THE BRITISH ARMY REPORT.

The promulgation of the reform accomplished by the Queen's abrogation of the prerogative to sell commissions in the English army may be understood when the purchasable value of the commissions is explained. The practice of selling commissions dates back as Queen Anne's day, but it was not until the time of George the First that there was a formal sanction of the business. That monarch fixed a scale of prices, which are known as the Regulation prices, but in addition to this there is often a very large sum paid. The following is the official scale of prices:

	Purchase.	Regulation.
Lieutenant Colonel	£6,000	£4,000
Major	4,500	3,500
Captain	3,500	2,500
Lieutenant	1,200	1,000
Cornet	1,000	900
Ensign	900	800

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Captain	2,500	2,000
Lieutenant	1,200	1,000
Ensign	1,000	900

The "Guards" are, of course, the aristocratic regiments, and the prices of the commissions are very high. There are 20,000 officers in the army, of whom, perhaps, three-fourths belong to regiments where the commissions are salable. The money invested in this kind of property amounts to a very large sum, being nearly fifteen millions of pounds sterling. The practice is, where an officer desires to sell out, for the officers below him in rank to purchase, each to pay the difference between the value of his own commission and that of the one to which he succeeds, and the new comer enters the regiment as a Cornet or Ensign, and paying what ever may be required to make up the whole sum. A man of means entering a regiment can thus easily purchase his way to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Commissions above that rank are not allowed to be sold. Vacancies, other than by resignation, are not filled by purchase.

The act of the Queen putting an end to this practice is a severe blow at the aristocracy, and especially at the class of officers who hold commissions by purchase. It brings admission to the army down to those who can enter by competitive examination, and requires that those holding commissions, if unwilling to serve in the army, must resign and receive nothing for them. The new system is not to take effect until the regiments at present purchased by those desirous of military service, nor are they purchased with any view to permanency. The eventual retirement of all these officers will give cheap promotion to those who remain in the service.

There never was any law, it seems, on this subject—the privilege of selling commissions being granted by royal warrant—and, consequently, the Queen had full authority to revoke the license given by her predecessors. The bill which the Lords rejected made an equitable provision for those who held these commissions by purchase; but the rejection of the bill, and the Queen's act, practically leaves them in possession merely of commissions having no salable value. The administration of Mr. Gladstone was becoming unpopular, because of its nonaction, but this measure will revive the enthusiasm of the Liberal party, who will rejoice in the terrible blow given to the pride and power of the hereditary legislators of the kingdom.

We are indebted to the Collector of Internal Revenue in this city for a statement which we publish, this morning, of the number of distilleries in the United States, with their spirit-producing capacity, which foots up a total of 180,000 bushels per day, or 65,000,000 gallons annually, allowing 360 working days to the year. If we remember that the distilleries do not, as a rule, work so many as 300 days in each year, it will be apparent that 50,000,000 of gallons is a liberal estimate of annual production, based upon the returned working capacity.

Inasmuch as the estimated annual consumption of the United States is about 80,000,000 of gallons, there is a rather startling discrepancy of 30,000,000, or 37½ per cent, for which no figures yet received will account. If this excess of consumption over production can be charged to the account of water, it may be set down as liberal, and the blame can be placed upon the known facts. It seems scarcely possible that three-eighths of the whole quantity of high wines consumed in the United States is manufactured like the "poiteen" we sometimes read of as never having seen the gauger in the Green Isle; but we cannot help suspecting that there is a gigantic fraud some where—either the government is cheated of so much tax, or the consumer is cheated to the extent of being made to pay for eight gallons of spirits for every five gallons that is actually supplied by the seller.

There is a quite general disposition, on the part of the press, to criticise Governor Palmer's recent order to the Sheriff of Iroquois County, to proceed against the lynchers of Mears, and transferring all the whole power of the State to the aid of his subordinate. If the Sheriff will have to arrest nearly the entire male population of two or three townships, it is manifest that the Governor's tender of armed force will be required to the utmost; and as about the only entities in the State organized and organized for the abolition of Sunday in Chicago, and, therefore, not, perhaps, disposed to fall in for other purposes, it is evident that a small army will have to be recruited for the purpose.

These facts, and the practical unanimity of the people of Iroquois, have natural fix criticisms which are offered concerning Governor Palmer's emphatic action in the Mears affair; and they are reinforced by the more recent act of the Governor in pardoning out an incorrigible and dangerous Chicago criminal, and the recollection of His Excellency's indifference to behalf of Wesley, one of the most brutal and clearly convicted of wife-murderers. The more such villains as these are enabled, either by political laxity or executive "clemency" to escape the punishment they deserve, the more the people will feel like resorting to lynch law, and the more justified the Governor will have in his well-intended efforts to bring the mob-law ruffians to justice. The outrages in Iroquois was one which we felt called upon to condemn at the time of its occurrence, and we should be glad now to see the guilty perpetrators brought to justice; but we are not for extraordinaries, to be set on the other hand—that those who resort to lynch law for the punishment of criminals should be deprived of the excuse that there is no certainty of punishment of crime by the laws and authorities in such cases provided.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, taking the Ziegenmeyer case as a text, criticises sharply the law of the State of Illinois giving to juries, in capital cases, the right to make the punishment for murder imprisonment. However fair the trial, the verdict in the recent case may be, the law is a good one in its operation. It is especially good in all cases where the evidence is purely circumstantial, or where there are circumstances which may be said to offer moral, though not legal, extenuation. Where the verdict must be guilty, or the punishment is death or acquittal, experience has established that the case must be one of the most revolting character, and proven by direct evidence, to secure a conviction. Under the new law there have been few if any escapes from conviction, though the sentences have not always been death. Juries will not fail to convict one of any crime when the punishment is short of death, even if the evidence does fall short of positive demonstration. The reason is, that if the jury should do injustice, the thing is not irremediable. But, under the same circumstances, juries will not convict when the man must be hanged. This difficulty is not due to any objection to the death penalty as a punishment for murder, but is due to a natural unwillingness to take a man's life when his guilt is a matter of inference and not proven directly as a fact. As it is in this State, we have in effect, the same a sentence of imprisonment for life, instead of an acquittal, and the ends of justice are, to that extent, better served.

The shoddy gentleman who gave a bookseller an order for two yards of red covered books must have been a Maryland Democrat, and was, doubtless, an influential member of the recent convention of that party in that State. We infer this from the order which the convention sent their committee for half a yard of resolutions, omitting to specify the quality or purport of those resolutions. With this order the convention adjourned, leaving the committee to promulgate a New Departure platform, or an anti-Ku-Klux platform, or an anti-Sunday edict, as policy or inclination might dictate.

There is something sublime in this relianee, meek and confiding as that of the tender lamb which suckles whatever udder presents itself and praises its fleecy comfort. Nowhere but in the real old Simon-pure Democracy can such primitive and lamb-like faith be found, especially at a time when things are so very "onsartain" as at present. This is not only faith like a grain of mustard, but it is faith like a whole peck of mustard seed; for it does not remove the mountains which have hitherto stood in the way of Democratic success. It ought to do, what mustard, without any miracle, can usually accomplish: that is, make them smart to whom it is applied.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* reproduces some figures showing the effect of the Pacific Railway upon the trade by steamer with the Pacific Ocean. The Isthmus steamers, for the first six months of each year, have done the following amount of business: 1868, value of goods brought to San Francisco, $23,497,000; 1869, value of goods, $22,330,000; 1870, value of goods, $4,108,000; 1871, value of goods, $4,721,000.

The falling off in sailing vessels by way of Cape Horn is equally remarkable. The sailing vessels brought into San Francisco, during the first half of 1871, 60,000 tons of merchandise, against 85,000 tons in 1870, and 130,000 tons in 1869. The freight paid on importations by steamer and sail vessels was $2,250,000 in 1869; $2,634,000 in 1870; $1,220,000 in 1871. This proves that a very large proportion of transportation has been diverted from the sea to the land. When the two additional lines of railway to the Pacific shall be completed, will they not have disposed of any further necessity for exploring a canal route at th Isthmus?

As Eastern papers are describing a steamship, recently invented, called the compound propeller, which is a new application of the screw principle used for raising or forcing water. It is claimed that this pump possesses extraordinary power, and will be able to do the work of a Corliss engine of half the cost. A Philadelphia paper thus describes it and its mode of operation:

"The one on exhibition here consists of a cast iron pipe about four feet long and 30 inches in which stands spiral in a bath of water, the screw being about 18 inches in diameter, and similar to those in common use on steamboats. Through this pipe it can be seen, when in motion, a column of water rises with great velocity, each of two blades with an edge of about 18 inches, and the whole mounted on a six-horse power engine, makes 450 revolutions in a minute, and raises 1,800 gallons of water a minute to an elevation of forty-three feet. Both engine and pump are of the simplest kind, and thirty-seven horse power at the same time."

The Young one was run with twenty-four horse power, and the smaller with twelve-horse power. It is alleged that the principle or secret of this invention is the production of a sustained power by means of which there is no loss by friction. The objection to the use of this pump is the running of such a wheel at so great a rate of speed. The liability to get out of repair, and of breakage and accident, must be very great when a wheel is whirled at the speed of 450 revolutions per minute.

In addition to employing this propeller pump to raise water, it is also proposed to use it for propelling canalboats. Instead of placing the propeller at the stern, it is to be placed horizontally, in its case, on the bottom of the boat, the case or jacket to be projected through the bow, at one end, and extend to the stern at the other. The revolution of the wheel will draw water in at the bow of the boat and eject it at the stern. This indraught and expulsion of the water will exercise a force for the purpose of propulsion to the diameter of the shaft and velocity with which it draws and expels water. By this method of propulsion no wave is produced, as would be the case for side-wheel propulsion or for the ordinary screw propeller, and the water in the wake or a vessel into furious swells and waves. The tendency of the induction or indraught plan is to make a vacuum in front of the bow, and to reverse the gilling up to shoving the water to either side to make way for the boat. As the stern the water from the revolving shaft would be expelled several feet below the surface and would produce no more disturbance of the water in a canal. We await the application of experiments of the new principle with considerable interest and confidence in successful results.

"Does any sensible man, in view of the lesson taught by the New York riots," asks George William Curtis, in *Harper's Weekly*, think that the Democratic party may be safely trusted with a government which rests upon civil and religious equality?" But it is better to quote the whole paragraph containing this question, as it will cause a good many people to stop and reflect:

"We have constantly said that the character of Democratic success in the city and State of New York, and the events of the recent Orange celebration in this city, have shown that the most sacred rights of free assembly and of religious worship were invaded. It is the most important Democratic authority in the country, to the new Governor of the State, that, therefore, we stop and look to the Lord for it."

The improvements—public and private building—now in progress in New Orleans are estimated to cost $4,500,000. Among them are a Masonic temple to cost $250,000; Odd Fellows' Hall, $250,000; Hibernia Hall, $250,000; Pickwick Club, $250,000; the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, $100,000; French Vaudeville Theatre, $60,000; St. Louis Hotel, $60,000; three other hotels, $240,000; and fifty-five dwellings, $400,000. The Cathedral means that parties will (in which the Riches is not opposed to concert) when the nations, well and void all business dealings for liquor—enables the purchaser even of a glass of whiskey to be arrested. The law is a good one for Re-Election still and hold fall sales, transfers, contracts, quit-claims, mortgages, indictments and three cards. In consideration (part or whole) of the sale of any spirituous liquor; makes null and void all leases of premises, if liquor is sold on them; punishes by a fine of $100 or a month in jail (or both) the sale of liquor to any minor under 21 years of age; makes the person who sells responsible for all damages done by drunken men, and compels any one injured as soon each seller whenever the drinker shows his family. The bill is intended to supersede the Maine law, which, for 15 years remained a dead letter on the statute books.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Amy Fraser, of Fayette County, Pa., is 90 years old, and has 89 living descendants.

A large number of bronze statuettes of Columbus and Isabella, Duplicate of the statues on the Railroad and south of St. Clair County, is among the richest in the States. It is within this territory that the Anthracite coal fields of Southern Illinois are located, 70,000 acres of which are imbedded in Randolph County alone. The

THE ABUSED HORSE.

Inspection of Stables by Henry Bergh—Sights—Comparisons—Views.

From the New York Times, July 21.

Yesterday Mr Bergh and Mr. A. H. Camp, of the Produce Exchange, accompanied by Dr. Lisatard, of the New York Veterinary College, and a Times reporter, made a tour of inspection of the stables, or rather stalls, and the general order of the horses. The best servants are most abused—the first-class horses in Fifth Avenue private families, however, seem to fare well. Mr. Masseroe, received his orders very politely, and showed them everywhere. Of the first stable that we visited, one of ninety-four cows with the new disease—ninety out of the ninety-four affected were carried off. In the hospital were several sick horses. The hospital yesterday had sixty disabled horses in it. Only one of these, however, seemed to have the real epizootic malady, the others being sick with colds, quittors, sore backs, and other similar troubles. Some of the poor animals had wounds on the testicles, caused by injuring themselves in the constant reaching on the line. The reporter reckoned the hardest road for horses of any in the city. The load given the horses on this line is 840 cats and half cans. The condition of the stables is tolerable. The doors, windows, of the stalls in which the sick horses are kept, were open, and the air, owing to the proximity of the Fourth ground, was good and fresh. The stalls in this stable was bare, dry. The stench must be set down as not conducive to the recovery of the sick horses. The hospital was under the charge of Mr. Bergh and his officers so much trouble was taken with the animals. The chief clerk was called the stable-keeper, A. Chalmers, to assist Mr. Bergh and his party over the premises; but Mr. Chalmers, the visiting public, was absent, but promised on his return to try and induce him to join the others. At this stable there are 1,000 horses. With the utmost exertions will be need to make terms with the hotel warder, and that gentleman says that when he first saw the Apaches in 1845 they were decidedly mounted; every warrior rode a bullet, and every person a mare. They were dressed in buckskins, their manes were bright and their long tangled tails were plaited and drawn over the saddle together. They were the terror of Mexico, and were far into the repository of Montezuma's treasure. In characteristic style, and bands of California emigrants could ride through Arizona unmolested by the Apaches. Apaches, he says, anything to keep his word. Once he promised to give a man a scalp, and he was as splendid physical specimen of a man. A wonderful sketches and remarkable anecdotes he told of the Indian, and the writer's ten days in camp was educated, and his wife and brother-captives. Some days after the attacking party mounted on good horses, and holding lariats to which were attached nooses, rode down upon the buffaloes, Cochise's message was, "Come up wife and my brother, and then prisoners will be free." Mr. Bergh said he would recommend this by hanging on a gallows to Child's wife and brother, and immediately the Indians would release the captives. The patriotic hotel-keeper is now raising the Apache mule hostages over the desert. Since that time Cochise has been murdered in his own fastness, and his power is a terror throughout the border. Although the horrible cruelties of the Apaches are committed, the writer cannot be excused, it must be remembered that he was not the aggressor in the first place. Four years ago he brought forward the mode of warfare which is considered perfectly legitimate among his race. If the Apache mule could be induced to cultivate friendly once more, his influence on the wild tribes would be of inestimable advantage to us.

How the French Indemnity is Paid.

The German Correspondent gives the following particulars of the payment of the war indemnity by France:

It is known in Germany by the rage for wealth the money is to be sent, at the rate of two roses per hour, day and night, till the first instalment of 500,000,000 francs, which is to be followed by the second instalment of 500,000,000 francs. The issue of Rothschild and Sons, of 80,000 bonds, each of 2,500 francs, which undertake the payment of the first instalment for the French Government; they are to be made payable in twenty-one months' time. The business will be done at London between Rothschild and the German Consul. The latter will open accounts for the sum to be paid over in English bank notes. The silver, as well as the other foreign bank notes, will be sent first from Paris to London, and from there to Berlin by rail. France bears the expense of transport as far as the frontier. The money will be sent in specie, and not in bills of exchange, between the separate States, as soon as the amount required to cover the North-German war budget has been all paid. It will, of course, be impossible to count the money, as this would occupy the whole time of the treasury officials for a year to the end. The bags and chests will, therefore, be counted only once or two opened and counted thousand pieces of gold. All it is necessary to accept the sums sent is confidence that their contents are correct. The gold pieces which will also be retained and paid for by the Germans. It is probable that the French will pay a part of the 5,000,000,000 francs in the form of coined money, which would greatly facilitate the business of recoining the indemnity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Fluid Hair Dye.

A preparation which restores in a few days the original color to gray hair, without injury to the hair or skin. It is the only true Hair Dye. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and at 6 Astor House, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. It contains no poisonous ingredients, and will not injure the hair or skin, but will leave it soft and beautiful. It is also the only Dye that will not stain the skin. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and at No. 16 Bond-st. New York. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st.

$500—Howard Monthly Lottery, of Cuba.

Grand Drawing, 27 days. Tickets, whole $10; halves $5; quarters $2.50. Circulars free. HOWARD & CO., Bankers, 30 Wall-st., N. Y.

Pleasant Reading for Universal Education.

From the New York Times, July 21.

We have received from Mr. Hoffman, in addition to the Irish weekly papers published in this city, if he is not he ought to be, copies of the Chronicle and Reporter, which are made his Governor of the State, and of which he is the very most unworthy representative Presidential candidate. At all events he should not fail to peruse the former paper, which contains a column devoted exclusively to himself, and setting forth the abundant reasons for his bitter hostility to the Tammany Ring. Here are the words, respectively, the Irish Citizen, the Irish Republic, the Irish Nation, the Irish World, and the New York Fenian. Two of these are dressed in mourning for their associates and confederates, who marched off to Ludlow-st. jail, and were liberated by Governor Hoffman on the 4th inst. Among the headings of this column are the following: "Hoffman's Infamy," "Hoffman's Holocaust," "Hoffman's Monument," "Our Orange Governor!" "Governor Hoffman—Bloody Proclamation!" "Governor Hoffman, Governor of the State of New York, a murderer!" &c. Although these words are couched in plain English, they are only common-place terms as compared with the epithets applied to Mr. Hoffman in the Irish language. In view of the querulous nature of the Irish, and their proneness to fight among themselves, it is a wonder to us how any of them should agree long enough together to form a party at all, or organize anything on any subject whatever. For the benefit of Mr. Hoffman, who may not have access to these papers, we may state that the Irish Citizen of last Saturday contains a long and bitter denunciation of the Governor, in which he is charged with "cowardice, treachery, and the foulest murder." Mr. Hoffman is also denounced as a "perjured villain," and the Governor is told that "the day of reckoning is coming." The Irish Republic of the same date contains a column and a half of abuse of Governor Hoffman

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Another Attempt and Failure to Elect Bridgewell Inspectors.

Dr. H. S. Davis Thrown Overboard on Account of His Temperance Proclivities.

Revenue Fund Liquor Clauses Prosecuted and Restored.

The Reform School and County Hospital Propositions.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, at which there were present: Aldermen Boulton, Schaefer, Cregier, Dixon, Otis, Montgomery, Cary, Sharp, Thompson, Whitaker, Dewey, Price, Schmidt, Butterman, Hickey, Powell, W. S., Bailey, Powell, Geo., Bastian, Wiss, Walsh, Glade, Whitbeck, Campbell, Gardner, Gill, Medrath, Boehler, Kimball, Schloss Schaffner, Clarke, Devine, and Dixon.

Ald. Schaffner moved that action on the minutes of the last meeting be postponed until the next meeting, the Clerk having stated that they were not printed.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

A communication was received from the Mayor appointing C. B. Kennedy, H. G. Bentzhaus, and Dr. P. L. Davis, Bridgewell Inspectors. The Mayor having rejected all sales to be withdrawn.

Ald. Dixon moved to confirm them, and on this demanded the previous question.

Ald. Walsh protested.

Ald. Shiels held that one man could not make two motions in succession. Three nominations were before the Council, and it is for the Mayor to withdraw, and the attempt was to get a snap judgment. He hoped the Council would not do it. Each relief that this was in order, he and some others would vote for both candidates, and thus secure a reconsideration, when the question would be fully discussed. If the Chair allowed Ald. Dixon to make the motion, he should be caused [illegible]

Ald. Schaefer appealed.

Ald. Campbell pleaded for Ald. Shiels, and defended the Chair.

Ald. Walsh, during the same speech as on previous occasions. He concluded by a lame explanation of his remarks on Saturday concerning the Mayor's veto message, and said he was glad to find that, as he knew, [illegible] Mayor. He did not believe that those who voted [illegible] him, when they knew that they would be caused [illegible]

Ald. Sullivan [illegible] a man like him, who had no other object in view than the country's good, and who, in order to keep [illegible] of the enemy away in vogue, and who was, in fact, not to be coerced by the threats of the press, or by the [illegible] Mayor. He [illegible] that he was punishable by the press; but he assured them that he was [illegible] by the press. He was not to be coerced by the threats of the press, or by the [illegible] Mayor, and he had [illegible] by any paper and he had [illegible]